IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the specification as follows:

At page 9, the paragraph beginning on line 5:

-- In even another embodiment of the data forwarding controller of the present invention, the control section is configured to receive data from access points performing data forwarding to the mobile node, and set ~~another data~~ an entry in MAC learning table corresponding to output ports for MAC addresses of the access points, based on the data. --

At page 14, the paragraph beginning on line 1:

-- In even another embodiment of the method of the present invention, the method further includes the step of receiving data from access points performing data forwarding to the mobile node, and setting ~~another data~~ an entry corresponding to output ports for MAC addresses of the access points in the MAC learning table, based on the data. --

At page 21, the paragraph beginning on line 4:

-- Hereinafter, the configuration of the present invention will be described in detail by referring to the drawings. Referring now to FIG. 1, an exemplary configuration of a communication network to which the present invention is applicable will be described. In a configuration for communication among nodes via a communication network 102 such as the Internet, a ~~client~~ correspondent node (CN) 101 as a communication terminal apparatus communicates with a mobile node (MN) 106. --

At page 22, the paragraph beginning on line 12:

-- The switch 103 updates the MAC learning table upon receipt of the frames, whereby it creates entries such as shown in FIG. 2 in its MAC learning table. Note that the switch 103 is a node connected to an uplinked network (the Internet: INET) 102 via an uplinked port P0, and that the ~~client~~ correspondent node (CN) 101 is connected to the network (INET) 102. --

At page 22, the paragraph beginning on line 19:

-- In the above configuration, during communication between the ~~client~~ correspondent node (CN) 101 and the mobile node (MN) 106, if the mobile node (MN) 106 moves from the access area 111 to the access area 112, then switching between the access points is needed as a result of this movement; i.e., the access point A1 104 must be switched to the access point A2 105. --

At page 27, the paragraph beginning on line 9:

-- Let a case be assumed where the mobile node (MN) (MAC address: MNM) 106 starts communication via the access point A1 104. The mobile node (MN) 106 is receiving, for example, streaming video from the ~~client~~ correspondent node (CN) 101). At this point, the switch 103 adds a new entry related to this communication to its MAC learning table through an address analysis of a packet exchanged between the ~~client~~ correspondent node (CN) 101 and the mobile node (MN) 106. That is, a new entry shown in FIG. 3 is added to the MAC learning table stored in the storage section of the switch 103. --

At page 29, the paragraph beginning on line 22:

-- Although the handover start message itself sets the broadcast MAC address in the destination MAC address as mentioned above, note that the switch 103 having received the handover start message does not forward this message to ~~another port~~ other ports, once this message is verified to be the handover start message based on its ether type number. --

At page 35, the paragraph beginning on line 17:

-- Note that once having determined that the message received is a handover end message even if the broadcast MAC address is specified in the destination MAC address, the switch 103 does not forward that message to ~~another port~~ other ports. Also, at the time of its receive of the handover end message via the port P2, the switch 103 performs an entry updating process in its MAC learning table according to the normal Ethernet switch function; i.e., it checks the presence of the entry shown in FIG. 5, and, if that entry is absent, creates and registers and entry. If the above-mentioned bi-cast process has been performed, the switch 103 creates no entry since the entry has already been created. --

At page 44, the paragraph beginning on line 5:

-- D1, D2, and D3 in FIG. 12, represent a flow of data (packets) between ~~client~~ correspondent node (CN) 101 and the mobile node (MN) 106. Also, Ma, Mb, and Mc represent the handover messages, where Ma is the handover start message; Mb is the handover setting completion message; and Mc is the handover end message. --

At page 44, the paragraph beginning on line 18:

-- With the mobile node (MN) 106 staying in the access area 111, data (packets) addressed to the mobile node (MN) 106 from the ~~client~~ correspondent node (CN) 101 is, as

shown by D1 of FIG. 12, outputted to the port P1 based on one entry (see FIG. 3) in the MAC

learning table held by the switch 103, and then transmitted/received via the access point A1

104. --

At page 45, the paragraph beginning on line 7:

-- As a result of this process, the switch 103 outputs the data (packets) addressed to

the mobile node (MN) 106 from the ~~client~~ correspondent node (CN) 101, to the ports P1 and

P2 in parallel based on the two entries (see FIG. 6) listed in its MAC learning table, as shown

by D2 of FIG. 12. --

At page 45, the paragraph beginning on line 31 and bridging page 46:

-- As a result of this processing, the switch 103 outputs the data (packets) addressed to

the mobile node (MN) 106 from the ~~client~~ correspondent node (CN) 101, to the port P2 based

on the one entry (see FIG. 5) in its MAC learning table, as shown in D3 of FIG. 12. --